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EXAMINER
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BETIT, JACOB F

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2175

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3

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/991,324

Applicant(s)

FRIGON, MARK

Examiner

Jacob F. Betit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-80 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-80 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

  
DOV POPOVICI  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Specification*

1. The arrangement of the disclosed application does not conform with 37 CFR 1.77(b).

Section headings are underlined throughout the disclosed specification. Section headings should not be underlined. Appropriate corrections are required according to the guidelines provided below:

2. The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

### **Arrangement of the Specification**

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC (See 37 CFR 1.52(e)(5) and MPEP 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text are permitted to be submitted on compact discs.) or  
REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX" (See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.)
- (e) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
  - (1) Field of the Invention.
  - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (f) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (g) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (h) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.

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- (i) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (j) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

### *Claim Objections*

3. Claims 15, and 21-77 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claims 15 and 52 recite the limitation "at least on object" in line 2. For the purpose of examining it is assumed that it was meant --at least one object--.

Claim numbers 21-23 are used for two different sets of claims in page 47. Claim numbers should only be used once. For the purpose of examining it is assumed that the second 21, 22, and 23 are renumbered 78, 79, and 80 respectively. It is also assumed that claim 24 depends on dependant claim 80 and not dependant claim 23.

Claims 32 and 72 recite the limitation "an idobject associated" in line 5. For the purpose of examining it is assumed that it was meant --ID object-- and not "idobject".

Claims 32, 72, and 80 are objected to because they do not end in a period. "Each claim begins with a capital letter and ends with a period" (See MPEP 608.01(m)). The semicolons at the end of the claims should be removed and replaced with a periods.

Claims 24-31 are objected to for being dependant on objected to dependant claim 23 which is now numbered claim 80.

Claims 33-37 are objected to for being dependent on objected to independent claim 32.

Claims 73-77 are objected to as being dependent on objected to independent claim 72.

Claims 38-77 are objected to because they are method claims with “means” instead of “steps”. A method is a manner or procedure. A method claim does not claim the hardware that gives the ability or means to do the steps; it claims the actual process of doing the steps. A system must be claimed that gives the user the ability or means to do the method steps. For the purpose of examining it is assumed that “method” is replaced with --system-- in claims 38-77.

Appropriate corrections are required.

#### ***Double Patenting***

4. Claim 76 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claim 36. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k). For the purpose of examining it is assumed that claims 76 depends on independent claim 72 instead of independent claim 32.

5. Claim 77 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claim 37. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k). For the purpose of examining it is assumed that claims 77 depends on independent claim 72 instead of independent claim 32.

Appropriate corrections are required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 18, 24-31, 63-71 and 80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 18 recites the limitation "said step of displaying said naming information" in lines 1-2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For the purpose of examining it is assumed that claim 18 depends on independent claim 16 instead of independent claim 1.

Claims 63 and 80 recite the limitation “a list of one or more images comprising one or more within a plurality of images” in line 3 which renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear what the “list of one or more images” comprises one or more of. For the purpose of examining it is assumed that it was meant --a list of one or more images comprising one or more objects within a plurality of images--.

Claims 24-31 are rejected as being dependent on rejected dependent claim 80.

Claims 64-71 are rejected as being dependent on rejected dependent claim 63.

Appropriate corrections are required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9. Claims 1-6, 9-12, 15-17, 20, 23-25, 28-35, 37-43, 46-49, 52-54, 57, 60, 62-65, 68-75, 77 and 79-80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wang (U.S. patent No. 6,038,333).

As to claim 1, Wang teaches a method for obtaining information relating to an existence of at least one object in an image comprising:

obtaining image data comprising at least one object (see column 6, line 35 through column 7, line 28);

obtaining identifying information from a user wherein the identifying information relates to an existence of the at least one object in the image data (see column 7, line 59 through column 8, line 5);

storing identifying information associated with the image data (see column 8, lines 2-5);  
and

presenting the identifying information to the user upon selection of at least one of the at least one object and the one image data (see column 7, lines 28-58).

As to claims 2 and 39, Wang teaches wherein the image data comprises a photograph (see column 5, lines 35-67).

As to claims 3 and 40, Wang teaches wherein the at least one object comprises a subset of the photograph (see column 6, line 37 through column 7, line 11).

As to claims 4 and 41, Wang teaches wherein the subset represents a person (see column 6, line 37 through column 7, line 11).



As to claims 5 and 42, Wang teaches wherein the subset represents a tangible object (see column 6, line 37 through column 7, line 11).

As to claims 6 and 43, Wang teaches wherein the subset represents a set of coordinates bound within the image data (see column 6, line 37 through column 7, line 11).

As to claims 9 and 46, Wang teaches further comprising associating the identifying information with coordinates of the at least one object, wherein the coordinates identify a location of the at least one object in the image data (see column 6, line 35 through column 7, line 28).

As to claims 10 and 47, Wang teaches further comprising: selecting the identification information from a list (see column 7, lines 50-58).

As to claims 11 and 48, Wang teaches further comprising:  
the identifying information identifying at least one attribute of the at least one object within the image (see figure 3, reference number 25).

As to claims 12 and 49, Wang teaches wherein the at least one attribute comprises a name associated with the at least one object (see figure 3, reference number 25).

As to claims 15 and 52, Wang teaches wherein the at least one attribute comprises contact information associated with at least one object (see figure 3, reference number 25).

As to claim 16, Wang teaches a method for displaying information about the existence of at least one object in at least one image comprising:

obtaining a request for image data (see column 5, lines 36-52, where it is inherent that a request will come from the I/O system);

obtaining the image data in response to the request (see column 6, line 35 through column 7, line 28);

obtaining naming information associated with the at least one object (see column 7, lines 29-58) wherein the naming information is supplied by a providing user (see column 7, line 59 through column 8, line 5);

displaying the image data and the naming information to a receiving user initiating the request (see column 7, lines 50-58).

As to claims 17 and 54, Wang teaches wherein the naming information is further associated with coordinates of the at least one image, wherein the coordinates identify a location of the at least one object in the image data (see column 6, line 57 through column 7, line 11).

As to claim 20, Wang teaches further comprising: the identifying information identifying at least one attribute of the at least one object within the image (see figure 3, reference number 25).

As to claims 23 and 60, Wang teaches further comprising: the identifying information identifying at least one attribute of the at least one object within the image (see figure 3, reference number 25).

As to claims 24 and 64, Wang teaches further comprising: the identifying information identifying at least one attribute of the at least one object within the image (see figure 3, reference number 25).

As to claims 25 and 65, Wang teaches wherein the at least one attribute comprises a name associated with the at least one object (see figure 3, reference number 25).

As to claims 28 and 68, Wang teaches wherein the at least one attribute comprises contact information associated with at least on object (see figure 3, reference number 25).

As to claims 29 and 69, Wang teaches wherein the at least one image comprises a photograph and the at least one object comprises a person in the photograph (see column 6, line 57 through column 7, line 11).

As to claims 30 and 70, Wang teaches further comprising: determining coordinates identifying placement of the at least one object in the image (see column 6, line 57 through column 7, line 11).

As to claims 31 and 71, Wang teaches wherein the returning the result further comprises:  
generating a list, the list identifying which of the plurality of images comprises the at least one object in the query; performing the presenting upon selection of an element of the list (see column 7, lines 50-58).

As to claim 32, Wang teaches in a computer system, a method for obtaining and displaying information relating to the existence of at least one object in an image comprising:

obtaining image data comprising at least one person (see column 6, line 35 through column 7, line 28);

obtaining identifying information from a providing user wherein the identifying information comprises an ID object associated with the at least one person in the image data (see column 7, line 59 through column 8, line 5);

storing the identifying information in at least one first computer (see column 8, lines 2-5);

obtaining a request for the image data (see column 5, lines 36-52);

obtaining the image data from the at least one first computer in response to the request (see column 7, lines 28-35);

obtaining the identifying information associated with the image data in the request (see column 7, lines 36-58);

displaying the image data and the identifying information to a receiving user that initiated the request (see column 7, lines 50-58).

As to claims 33 and 73, Wang teaches wherein the identifying information comprises location information that identifies coordinates of the at least one person in the image data (see column 6, line 57 through column 7, line 11).

As to claims 34 and 74, Wang teaches wherein the image data further comprises at least one object (see column 6, line 35 through column 7, line 28).

As to claims 35 and 75, Wang teaches wherein the identifying information comprises naming information (see figure 3, reference number 25).

As to claims 37 and 77, Wang teaches further comprising:  
displaying a search interface to the receiving user (see column 5, lines 35-52);  
obtaining a search request for the at least one person (see column 7, lines 28-35);  
returning a list of at least one image having the at least one person (see column 7, lines 50-58).

As to claim 38, Wang teaches a system for obtaining information relating to an existence of at least one object in an image comprising:

a means for obtaining image data comprising at least one object (see column 6, line 35 through column 7, line 28);

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a means for obtaining identifying information from a user wherein the identifying information relates to an existence of the at least one object in the image data (see column 7, line 59 through column 8, line 5); and

a means for storing identifying information associated with the image data (see column 8, lines 2-5);

a means for presenting the identifying information to the user upon selection of at least one of the at least one object and the one image data (see column 7, lines 28-58).

As to claim 53, Wang teaches a system for displaying information about the existence of at least one object in at least one image comprising:

a means for obtaining a request for image data (see column 5, lines 36-52, where it is inherent that a request will com from the I/O system);

a means for obtaining the image data in response to the request (see column 6, line 35 through column 7, line 28);

a means for obtaining naming information associated with the at least one object (see column 7, lines 29-58) wherein the naming information is supplied by a providing user (see column 7, line 59 through column 8, line 5);

a means for displaying the image data and the naming information to a receiving user initiating the request (see column 7, lines 50-58).

As to claim 57, Wang teaches further comprising:

the identifying information comprising a means for identifying at least one attribute of the at least one object within the image (see figure 3, reference number 25).

As to claims 62 and 79, Wang teaches wherein the step of obtaining the image in response to the request further comprises searching at least one computer for the image data (see column 7, lines 29-35).

As to claims 63 and 80, Wang teaches further comprising:

the request for the image data further comprising obtaining a query for a list of one or more images comprising one or more objects within a plurality of images wherein the one or more objects comprises a subset of at least one of the plurality of images (see column 6, line 35 through column 7, line 28);

searching the system to derive a result, wherein the searching comprises comparing the query to identifying information associated with the object (see column 7, lines 29-50);

the displaying the image data further comprises returning the result to a user, the result identifying the at least one of the plurality of images having the object (see column 7, lines 36-58).

As to claim 72, Wang teaches in a computer system, a system for obtaining and displaying information relating to the existence of at least one object in an image comprising:

a means for obtaining image data comprising at least one person (see column 6, line 35 through column 7, line 28);

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a means for obtaining identifying information from a providing user wherein the identifying information comprises an idobject associated with the at least one person in the image data (see column 7, line 59 through column 8, line 5);

a means for storing the identifying information in at least one first computer ( see column 8, lines 2-5);

a means for obtaining a request for the image data (see column 5, lines 36-52);

a means for obtaining the image data from the at least one first computer in response to the request (see column 7, lines 28-35);

a means for obtaining the identifying information associated with the image data in the request (see column 7, lines 36-58);

a means for displaying the image data and the identifying information to a receiving user that initiated the request (see column 7, lines 50-58).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 7-8, 36, 44-45, and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang (U.S. patent No. 6,038,333) in view of Glass et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,332,193 B1).



As to claims 7 and 44, Wang does not teach wherein the obtaining identifying information from the user further comprises:

presenting at a client computer an interface to the user to collect the identifying information;

providing the identifying information to a server system via an interconnection fabric.

Glass et al. teaches securing and authenticating biometric data over a network (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the obtaining identifying information from the user further comprises: presenting at a client computer an interface to the user to collect the identifying information (see column 8, lines 22-24); providing the identifying information to a server system via an interconnection fabric (see column 8, lines 24-27).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the obtaining identifying information from the user further comprises: presenting at a client computer an interface to the user to collect the identifying information; providing the identifying information to a server system via an interconnection fabric.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Glass et al. because wherein the obtaining identifying information from the user further comprises: presenting at a client computer an interface to the user to collect the identifying information; providing the identifying information to a server system via an interconnection fabric would allow multiple client computers use the server to identify and authenticate the user (see Glass et al., abstract).

As to claims 8 and 45, Wang as modified, teaches wherein the server system comprises a plurality of computers connected to the interconnection fabric (see Glass et al., figure 2).

As to claims 36 and 76, Wang does not teach wherein the obtaining the request for the image data further comprises:

transmitting the request from a second computer to the at least one first computer.

Glass et al. teaches wherein the obtaining the request for the image data further comprises: transmitting the request from a second computer to the at least one first computer (see column 10, lines 10-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the obtaining the request for the image data further comprises: transmitting the request from a second computer to the at least one first computer.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Glass et al. because wherein the obtaining the request for the image data further comprises: transmitting the request from a second computer to the at least one first computer would allow multiple client computers use the server to identify and authenticate the user (see Glass et al., abstract).

12. Claims 13-14, 26-27, 50-51, and 66-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang (U.S. patent No. 6,038,333) in view of Erickson (U.S. patent No. 6,014,644).

As to claims 13 and 50, Wang does not teach wherein the at least one attribute comprises an electronic mail address associated with the at least one object.

Erickson teaches a centrally coordinated communication system (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the at least one attribute comprises an electronic mail address associated with the at least one object (see column 9, lines 28-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the at least one attribute comprises an electronic mail address associated with the at least one object.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Erickson because wherein the at least one attribute comprises an electronic mail address associated with the at least one object would be common person-identifying data that is kept in displayed in many databases (see Wang, column 8, lines 19-31).

As to claims 14 and 51, Wang does not teach wherein the at least one attribute comprises a network address associated with the at least one object.

Erickson teaches wherein the at least one attribute comprises a network address associated with the at least one object (see column 9, lines 28-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the at least one attribute comprises a network address associated with the at least one object.

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It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Erickson because wherein the at least one attribute comprises a network address associated with the at least one object would be common person-identifying data that is kept in displayed in many databases (see Wang, column 8, lines 19-31).

As to claims 26 and 66, Wang does not teach wherein the at least one attribute comprises an electronic mail address associated with the at least one object.

Erickson teaches wherein the at least one attribute comprises an electronic mail address associated with the at least one object (see column 9, lines 28-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the at least one attribute comprises an electronic mail address associated with the at least one object.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings Erickson because wherein the at least one attribute comprises an electronic mail address associated with the at least one object would be common person-identifying data that is kept in displayed in many databases (see Wang, column 8, lines 19-31).

As to claims 27 and 67, Wang does not teach wherein the at least one attribute comprises a network address associated with the at least one object.

Erickson teaches wherein the at least one attribute comprises a network address associated with the at least one object (see column 9, lines 28-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the at least one attribute comprises a network address associated with the at least one object.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Erickson because wherein the at least one attribute comprises a network address associated with the at least one object would be common person-identifying data that is kept in displayed in many databases (see Wang, column 8, lines 19-31).

13. Claims 18-19 and 55-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang (U.S. patent No. 6,037,333) in view of Cline et al. (U.S. patent No. 5,721,851).

As to claims 18 and 55, Wang does not teach wherein the step of displaying the naming information further comprises visually accentuating the at least one object upon selection of the location.

Cline et al. teaches wherein the step of displaying the naming information further comprises visually accentuating the at least one object upon selection of the location (see column 2, line 60 through column 3, line 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the step of displaying

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the naming information further comprises visually accentuating the at least one object upon selection of the location.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Cline et al. because wherein the step of displaying the naming information further comprises visually accentuating the at least one object upon selection of the location would indicate to the user that part of the picture is an active area (see Cline et al., column 1, lines 22-29).

As to claims 19 and 56, Wang does not teach further comprising: obtaining input from the receiving user, the input comprising selecting a location of at least one object in the image data and displaying the naming information to the receiving user upon selection of the location.

Cline et al. teaches further comprising: obtaining input from the receiving user, the input comprising selecting a location of at least one object in the image data and displaying the naming information to the receiving user upon selection of the location (see column 3, lines 46-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include further comprising: obtaining input from the receiving user, the input comprising selecting a location of at least one object in the image data and displaying the naming information to the receiving user upon selection of the location.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Cline et al. because further comprising: obtaining input from the receiving user, the input comprising selecting a location of

at least one object in the image data and displaying the naming information to the receiving user upon selection of the location would indicate to the user that part of the picture is an active area (see Cline et al., column 1, lines 22-29).

14. Claims 21-22, 58-59, 61 and 78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang (U.S. patent No. 6,037,333) in view of Swain ("Searching for Multimedia on the World Wide Web", Proceedings of the 1999 IEEE Conference on Multimedia Computer and Systems, June 1999, pages 32-37).

As to claims 21, Wang does not teach wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a second request for other image data comprising the at least one object.

Swain teaches wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a second request for other image data comprising the at least one object (see page 34, paragraphs 2-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a second request for other image data comprising the at least one object.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Swain because wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a second request for other image data

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comprising the at least one object would allow a user to search multimedia on the WWW (see Swain, abstract).

As to claims 22 and 59, Wang does not teach further comprising:

obtaining input from the receiving user, the input comprising selecting at least one object in the image data and display the location information to the receiving user upon selection of the at least one object.

Swain teaches further comprising: obtaining input from the receiving user, the input comprising selecting at least one object in the image data and display the location information to the receiving user upon selection of the at least one object (see page 34, paragraphs 2-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include further comprising: obtaining input from the receiving user, the input comprising selecting at least one object in the image data and display the location information to the receiving user upon selection of the at least one object.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Swain because further comprising: obtaining input from the receiving user, the input comprising selecting at least one object in the image data and display the location information to the receiving user upon selection of the at least one object would allow a user to search multimedia on the WWW (see Swain, abstract).



As to claim 58, Wang does not teach wherein the at least one object comprises an associated hyperlink used to initiate a second request for other image data comprising the at least one object.

Swain teaches wherein the at least one object comprises an associated hyperlink used to initiate a second request for other image data comprising the at least one object (see page 34, paragraphs 2-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the at least one object comprises an associated hyperlink used to initiate a second request for other image data comprising the at least one object.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Swain because wherein the at least one object comprises an associated hyperlink used to initiate a second request for other image data comprising the at least one object would allow a user to search multimedia on the WWW (see Swain, abstract).

As to claim 61, Wang does not teach wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a request for other images comprising the at least one object.

Swain teaches wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a request for other images comprising the at least one object (see page 34, paragraphs 2-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the at least one object

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has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a request for other images comprising the at least one object.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Swain because wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a request for other images comprising the at least one object would allow a user to search multimedia on the WWW (see Swain, abstract).

As to claim 78, Wang does not teach wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a request for other images comprising the object.

Swain teaches wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a request for other images comprising the object (see page 34, paragraphs 2-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang to include wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a request for other images comprising the object.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wang by the teachings of Swain because wherein the at least one object has an associated hyperlink used to initiate a request for other images comprising the object would allow a user to search multimedia on the WWW (see Swain, abstract).

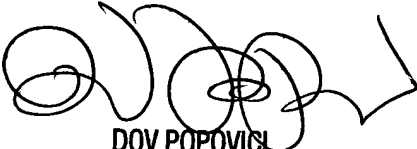
***Conclusion***

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacob F. Betit whose telephone number is (703) 305-3735. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9 am to 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on (703) 305-3830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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8 Jun 2004

  
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